

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 22, 1912

NUMBER 25

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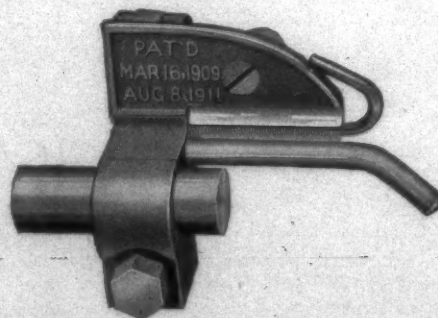
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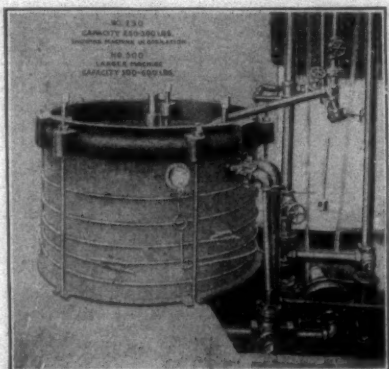
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 22, 1912

NUMBER 25

From Wool to Cloth

Courtesy American Woolen Company

THE great clothing-wool-producing countries of the world are those of Australia, South America, the United States and South Africa.

The world's wool production for 1910 was estimated at 2,952,782,985 pounds, of which the United States was supposed to have raised about 321,362,750 pounds, over one-tenth of the total.

It is estimated that about two-thirds of the clothing wool used by American manufacturers is raised in the United States.

wool sticks together, and the whole fleece may be spread out like the skin of the animal. Each fleece is tied up separately, and the wool is shipped in bags or bales, containing from one hundred to five hundred pounds each.

When wool is received at the factory it is in fleeces, and each fleece contains different kinds of fibre—long and short—coarse and fine, and it is necessary that these should be sorted into different kinds or grades, as may be desired—perhaps six or eight different kinds, according to

really serves as a protection to the rest of the fleece while on the sheep's back.

After the wool is sorted it is next cleaned or scoured, in order to remove all this yolk, dirt and foreign matter, and this is accomplished by passing the wool, by means of automatic rakes, through a washing

Speaking in general way, worsted fabrics are made of yarns in which the fibres all lie parallel, and woollens are made of yarns in which fibres cross or are mixed. Ordinarily, worsteds are made from long staple wools, and woollens from short staple wools.



Wool Sorting.

The largest producer of the best wool, that is of the finest, is Australia, but much of the wool raised in the United States, practically in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, is of very fine quality—fairly rivalling that of Australia.

There is a great difference in the qualities of different wools. The wools from different breeds of sheep in the same country differ, and the wool raised on any single sheep is not all of the same value for manufacturing purposes.

The best wool in soundness of fibre, softness and evenness of length, comes from the shoulders and sides of the sheep.

When the fleece is removed from the sheep by skillful shearers, the

particular uses to which the different qualities are to be put.

The fleece is spread out on a table, the center of which is covered with wire netting, and through this netting part of the dust and other matter from the wool falls while the sorting is going on. Sorters tear with the hands the different parts of the fleece from each other and separate them into piles, according to their different qualities.

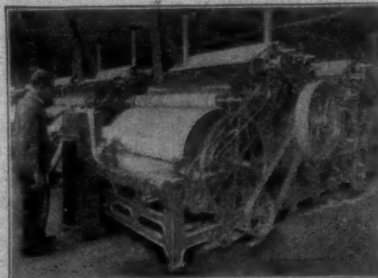
All unwashed wool contains a fatty or greasy matter called yolk, which is a secretion from the skin of the sheep. The effect of this yolk is to prevent the fibres of the wool from matting, except at the ends, where, of course, it collects dust, and, forming a sort of a coating,

machine, consisting of a set of three or four vats or bowls, which contain a cleansing solution of warm, soapy water, until all the grease and dirt have been removed.

Each bowl has its set of rollers, which squeezes out the water from the wool before it passes into the next bowl. Having passed through the last bowl and set of rollers, the wool is carried on an apron made of slates on chains, to the drying chamber, called the drier, where it is taken out most of the moisture.

The wool is now blown through pipes or carried on trucks to the carding room.

From this point the wool follows one of two different processes, of manufacture—that of making into worsted, or that of making into woollens.



Worsted Carding.
Gilling After Carding.

Worsted.

The next process in the manufacture of worsteds is carding. In this process the wool is passed between cylinders and rollers, from which projects the ends of many small wires. These cylinders revolve in opposite directions. The result is the opening, separating and straightening of the fibres, and the wool is delivered in soft strands, which are taken off by the doffer comb and wound upon a wooden roll into the shape of a large ball, known as a card-ball or card-slover, or put into a revolving can. This sliver from a number of these balls or cans is now taken and put through what is known as the gilling machine, which to a degree straightens the fibres.

From the gilling machine the wool

(Continued on Next Page)

From Wool to Cloth.

(Continued from preceding page) comes off in soft strands. Four strands are taken to the balling machine where is made a large ball, ready for the combing. It takes eighteen of these balls to make a set or fill up the comb.

By means of the comb the fibre is still further straightened out, the short stock and noil, or nibs, are removed, and when the sliver comes from the combs most of the fibres

purpose and the stock is then delivered to the spinning room on spools and is called roving.

In the spinning the process of drawing continues until the twisted thread is reduced to the size required, which, either singly or twisted together in two, three or four strands, is to be used for weaving.

The yarn is then very carefully inspected, and all imperfections which would show in the finished

ing progresses.

The warp beam is then taken to the drawing-in room, where these several thousand threads are drawn through wire heddles in a frame called the harness, then drawn through a wire reed. The completed warp beam is now ready for the loom.

The harnesses are placed in the loom, and by means of what is called the "head-motion," part of the threads are raised and part are lowered. This allows the filling shuttles to pass above some threads and below others, filling out the pattern required.

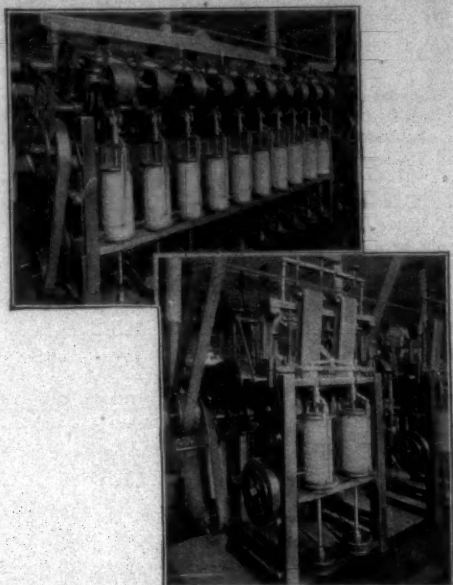
The cloth, having been made in the press, which irons it out, giving such length as is desired, is taken

ing giving the required finish.

There are different kinds of finishes which require different treatments, and it would be impracticable for us to dwell in detail upon this matter here.

If dyed in the piece, the web or cloth is taken to the dyehouse and dyed. It is thoroughly rinsed, and moisture is extracted from it, and it is dried.

After drying, the cloth is run through a machine by which it is brushed and sheared, the brushing lifting the long fibres, and the shearing cutting them off at even length. The cloth is put through the press, which irons it out, giving it the lustre or the finish that



Finishing Box—English Drawing.

Gilling—English Drawing.

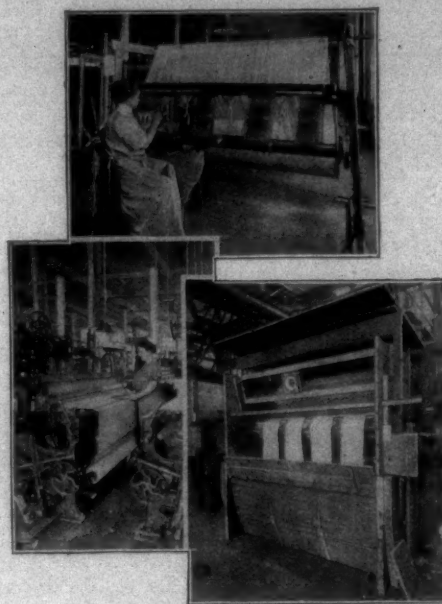
are paralled to each other. A number of the slivers taken from the comb are then put through two further operations of gilling, and wound into a large ball, which is called a finished top.

The dyeing is done in three ways—in the top, in the thread or skein after being spun, or in the piece after it is woven. If the wool is to be stock dyed—that is, dyed in the top—it is sent to the dyehouse to be dyed the shade required, and afterwards returned to be gilled and re-combed ready for the drawing.

goods are removed, and, if it is to be dyed in the skein, the yarn is taken to a reel, where the skeins are made ready for the dyehouse.

The threads must now be prepared for the loom, in order that the actual weaving may be done. The thread is used in two ways in weaving—as shary, which is the thread which runs lengthwise of the cloth, and as filling, or woof, which runs across the cloth from side to side.

The warp threads—the threads which run lengthwise of the cloth—are sized and wound upon large



Drawing-in Warp Threads Weaving.

Scouring Cloth.

from the loom, and, by what is known as burling and mending, any knots or threads woven in wrongly are removed, and any imperfections which have been discovered through a careful examination are corrected.

The web or cloth is scoured or washed and the oil and any foreign matter removed.

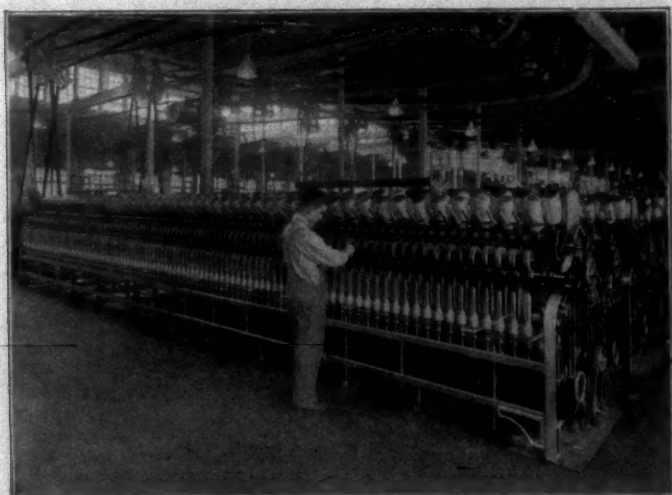
Undressed fabrics would now be

is desired. It is examined again for further imperfections, and if such have occurred they are corrected.

Measuring, weighing, rolling and tagging follow, and the cloth is packed and ready for the market.

Woolens.

Woolens are made from short staple wools, known as clothing wools, and in the finished woolens

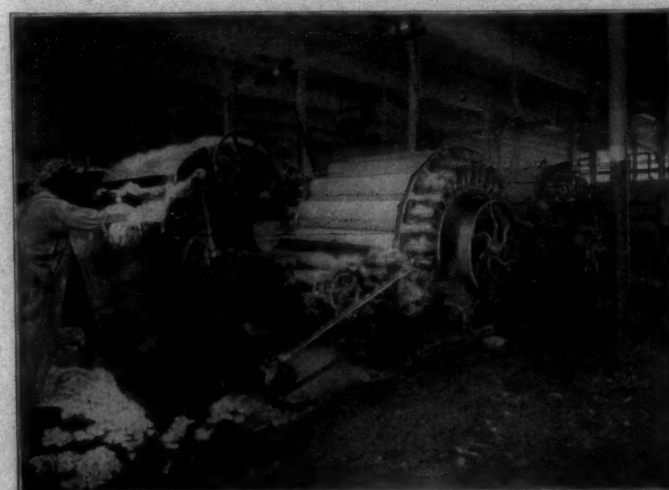


English Cap Spinning.

Up to this point there has been no twist given to the wool, nor to a large wooden roll called the any appearance of a thread. The top, warp beam, which holds all the soft untwisted end, is now run through the drawing machine, the process sometimes consisting of nine distinct operations, and is drawn and redrawn until reduced to the size required for its special

The filling threads are put on shuttle bobbins and placed in the shuttles to be refilled by the operatives as required, and as the weav-

ing progresses, the fibres of the yarns cross or are mingled together. In the case of woolens, after the scouring, it is moistened with a specially prepared soap, it is subjected to a great pressure and pounding, which aids



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from the wool. To accomplish this the wool is dipped in a bath of chloride of aluminum or sulphuric acid solution, then the moisture is extracted and the wool is put through a drier, where the temperature must be at least 212 degrees. This heat carbonizes the foreign substance, but has little effect on the animal fibres of the wool.

Next, an ingenious machine called the burr picker removes the burr.

Sometimes there is to be a blend of the wool with other stocks, and in that case the several different wools are mixed together.

Dyeing of woollens is done in three ways—in the wool, in the thread after it is spun, or in the piece after it is woven. If the wool is to be "dyed in the wool" it is now conveyed to the dyehouse, dyed the shade required, then returned to the mixing room.

During the process of scouring, when the yolk was removed, a large part of the natural oil of the wool was also eliminated, and, in order to restore this lubricant, the wool is sprinkled with an oil emulsion, and the mixing picker thoroughly blends the wools.

From here the wool goes to the card room, and by means of the carding machine the fibres are carded and drawn and delivered to the finisher in a broad, flat sheet. By means of the condenser it is divided into narrow bands, and the wool—free as yet from twist—comes out in soft strands. These

strands or threads are called roping.

Now comes the mule spinning. The roping passes through rolls by which it is drawn and twisted to the size required, and wound on paper cop tubes or bobbins. Such



Finisher Woolen Carding.
Woolen Mule Spinning.

of the yarn as is to be used for ing, the cloth is again washed and warp is then spooled from the bob- rinsed, and if necessary to remove bin to dresser spools. It is sized any vegetable fibres, it is carbon- and wound upon large reels; from ized.

as in the case of worsteds. Napping or gigging raises the fibres to the nap desired. Gigging is done by means of a wire napping machine or teasel gig, which raises the ends of the fibres on the face of the cloth. The teasel is a vege-

The finishing processes of wool- ens, like the finishing processes of worsteds, carry with different fab- rics, some fabrics being scoured and cleansed in the washers before fulling, others going to the fulling mill without cleansing. After full-

table product about the shape of a pine cone, and it is interesting to note that no mechanical contrivance has ever been invented to equal it for the purpose.

The napping which has been raised by the teasel is sheared or cut to a proper length by machine. The cloth is pressed, and, if it is desired to finish it with lustre, it is wound upon copper cylinders and steam is forced through it at a high pressure.

Next the cloth is dyed, if it is to be piece-dyed—that is, dyed in the piece. If the cloth is a mixture, the wool was dyed immediately after the scouring. In worsteds the dyeing is done either just after it has been subjected to the first combing processes, or the yarn is dyed in the skein or hank.

In the dry finishing the cloth is finished with various kinds of finishes desired, and it is steamed, brushed, sheared and pressed. Another examination for any imperfections or defects follows; the cloth is measured, packed and tagged and is ready for the market.

The difference between worsteds and woollens is principally that in the threads or yarns from which worsteds are made the fibres of the wool lie parallel, one to another, being made from combed wool, from which the short fibres have been removed; and woollens are made from yarns in which the fibres cross and are matted and intermixed. When finished the effect of worsteds and woollens is materially

(Continued on Page 12)

Firing Soft-Coal Screenings

THE administration of a large cotton mill suddenly decided that they would fire their boilers with cheap soft-coal screening in place of the bituminous run-of-mine coal they had been using. Supplies were consequently ordered, coal being of a very poor grade, none larger than buckwheat and mostly dust. The change was made one morning, the fires being started up and steam pressure reached with the bituminous coal before starting to fire the slack. With the first few shovelfuls there did not appear to be much difference in the character of the fire. As the minutes progressed, however, the fires gradually blackened down and pressure dropped. The firemen tried breaking up the top of the fuel layer and putting in run-of-mine coal in the hope of saving the fires, but with no success, so that the fires had to be drawn and the engine shut down until they could build a fresh fire with the bituminous run-of-mine coal. In no wise daunted by the failure of their first experiment, the administrators decided upon another try, and I received a letter asking me to go over and see what could be done to help matters. My experiences may be of value and interest to other engineers who may be suddenly called upon to operate on soft-coal screenings.

The boilers concerned were 300H. P. water-tube units of a well-known make. The lowest part of the tubes above the firegrate was 15in., whilst the natural draught, obtaining under normal conditions averaged about 0.2in. of water. The boilers were operating at about 10 per cent. above their rated capacity, and the firemen were all good men with long experience.

I got to the plant at starting-up time next morning, and the fires were made up and steam pressure raised with the former bituminous fuel. After running with the coal on for half an hour or so, we started firing a mixture of about one part of slack screenings to four parts of run-of-mine coal. Even with this preponderance of bituminous run-of-mine fuel the firemen experienced considerable difficulty in keeping the steam pressure up to requirements.

In the course of a day or two, however, the firing staff began to get used to the soft coal, and we then gradually increased its proportion in the mixture. In ten days' time we were using a 40-per-cent. mixture of soft coal screening, but found that any additional slack caused the fires to dull down, when they had to be attended to immediately and fed with run-of-mine coal in order to save them.

The mill manager began to complain about this time that the stack was smoking excessively, saying that something would have to be done if a visit from the nuisance inspector was to be avoided. I was loath to go to the expense of putting in a smoke consumer, for the reason that all the types of consumer

which were available would have the effect of further cutting down the already rather low natural draught. I have always found that the most efficient, and the best, way of preventing the emission of excessive smoke is to provide a good-sized combustion space, so that the gases given off by the fuel may be completely consumed before they can impinge upon the cooling surface of the boiler tubes and shell. The next week-end, therefore, we started work on lowering the firegrates as soon as the furnaces had cooled off enough to be worked in. The grates were lowered 5in., which considerably increased the combustion space, and at the same time also increased the distance between the grate and the lowest part of the tubes to 20in. By dint of hard work and willing hands the change was made in time for Monday morning's start. Firing was recommended with the 40-per-cent. mixture as before, but it was soon found that this could be increased to a half-and-half mixture of soft screening and run-of-mine coal without the fires showing dull. Above this proportion steam could not be maintained.

The proprietors were still as keen as ever on using soft-coal screening altogether, and so I got them to purchase a second-hand 20in. fan direct-driven by an enclosed electric motor. With a damper arranged to control the blast from this fan we were gradually enabled to work up to 100 per cent. slack coal, in addition to which the smoke nuisance did not get any worse.

The firing staff did not take long to get accustomed to the new conditions, and the saving which was recorded in the coal bill at the end of the first six months' working amounted to no less than 11 per cent. over the previous six months' running with run-of-mine coal. Some hints as to how the firing, including starting and stopping, was conducted, will perhaps prove helpful.

Starting up.—Get the steam pressure up with run-of-mine coal, assisting with a slight blast if pressed for time. When the steam pressure is up and the load has been on for a quarter of an hour or so, leave a good fire and start firing soft-coal screening as advised hereunder.

Changing over.—Throw the soft-coal screening on to the thinnest parts of the fire, spreading the shovelfuls as lightly as possible over the thin places, pen up the blast damper slightly as the slack coal is fed on.

Firing Screenings.—Always put the fuel on to the thinnest part of the fire, gradually increasing the amount of draught as the fire becomes thicker. Fire lightly and frequently. Never rake or slice the fire whilst burning screenings. Just allow it to burn by itself, carefully breaking up any slabs which may fuse together, but not turning them over or pushing them about when doing so. It will be found that by dinner time the fire will have reached a thickness of anywhere

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between 10 and 14 in.

Procedure When Load Goes Off.—About half an hour before the dinner hour commence firing run-of-mine coal, spreading it evenly over the fire as required. When the load goes off, clean the fire immediately by raking the top layers of burning fuel to the sides and pulling out all the ash and slag underneath it. After this has been drawn, rake the sides across and clean out the rest of the ash and clinker. Spread the remaining fire over the grate again, and fire run-of-mine coal so that a good fire and the requisite steam pressure will be ready when the load is applied again. Open the blast slightly to help towards this end.

Restarting with Load.—Soft-coal screenings may be fired again when the load has been on for about a quarter of an hour and there is a good fire on.

Shutting Down.—Draw the fire completely. Knock all clinkers and slag from the grate-bars. If it is found that there is much coal wasted by this method, the ashes may be screened and the unconsumed portion of the coal used again.

Even the best soft-coal screenings are rich in sulphur and ash, whilst if the coal is very poor slack there may be a considerable amount of dirt in it. This will naturally tend towards excessive clinkering. With very bad consignments of screenings some difficulty may be occasioned in keeping good fires, but a dilution with run-of-mine coal will get over this difficulty. Water-cooled grate-bars may be used with advantage when soft-coal screenings are being fired, otherwise there is a decided tendency to warp the grate-bars with the thick fires which have to be carried.

A final word with regard to the boiler-room staff. They must be trained to use soft-coal screenings and to give their fires closer and more frequent attention than when burning run-of-mine coal. A fresh hand cannot successfully be put on to using slack coal unless he is under the immediate supervision of one of the older hands. He will soon lose his fire if he is allowed to try by himself.

If the price of soft-coal screening is favorable, and if the conditions for using it are made all right, there are considerable savings to be effected by its use when once the boiler room staff has learned how to handle it.—Mechanical World.

Parker Cotton Mills.

A cotton goods authority recently predicted that the Parker Cotton Mills Corporation, of Greenville, S. C., would sell \$12,000,000 worth of cotton goods during the next twelve months, the product of their 12,000 looms, and make a net profit of \$1,750,000. That latter figure would represent indicated earnings of 27 per cent on the Parker Cotton Mills common stock, and with the 7 per cent on the guaranteed and the 6 per cent on the preferred would represent earnings at the rate of \$100.33 per loom.

The Wool & Cotton Reporter makes the following observation relative to the above prediction.

There is a distinct and strong impression in the cotton goods market that the Parker Cotton Mills Corporation is going to make good in a large way and when the above figures were quoted to several men acquainted with cotton manufacturing personalities, cotton mills and mill earnings, it was more or less generally agreed that the Parker Corporation could make good for the year as above stated. Those figures, however, are so far ahead of anything that cotton mills generally have publicly shown that some discussion of them and of the Parker Cotton Mills corporation may be of interest.

The Parker Cotton Mills Corporation has three classes of stock, viz: The guaranteed 7 per cent stock which is quoted at 98, the 6 per cent preferred which is quoted at 60, and the common which is quoted at 18. Dividends are being paid on the guaranteed stock, and it will appear later that these quotations are lower than conditions justify.

The capitalization of \$13,750,000, which will be the correct figure when all of the stocks of the various mills are acquired in the near future, is divided into \$2,250,000 of guaranteed 7 per cent stock, \$6,750,000 of preferred per cent, and \$4,750,000 of common stock. The complete capitalization is at the rate of \$27.29 a spindle, being capitalized so far as the guaranteed stock alone is concerned, at \$4.46 a spindle; so far as the preferred alone is concerned, \$11.9 a spindle total for the guarantee and preferred, \$17.85 a spindle with \$9.42 a spindle in addition for common, resulting as above.

As above stated to earn net \$1,750,000 in the next twelve months would total \$145 of earnings a loom. This figure we are not disposed to accept, but to show 6 per cent available for dividends on the common stock would call for about \$69, or to be exact, \$68.95 in earnings per loom during the next twelve months and this we believe the Parker Cotton Mills can do. That is, the guaranteed stock calls for \$157,500, the preferred \$405,000, or a total of \$562,500, and adding 6 per cent for the common, or \$265,000, calls for a total of \$827,500, to show 6 per cent indicated for the common stock.

Cotton Mills in India.

According to the Commercial Intelligence Department at Calcutta, during the year ended March 31 last the number of cotton mills in India increased from 250 to 253, spindles from 346,675 to 6,521,297, and looms monthly production of yarn increased from 50,827,286 pounds to 52,035,850 pounds. The joint stock capital engaged in the industry is now computed at 16.88 crores of rupees (11,254,000 pounds), as compared with 16.26 crores of rupees (10,840,000) in 1910-11.

The following appeared in a village paper not long ago

"Amos Green and Mrs. Nettie Clark, both of this vicinity, were married here today. Amos leaves four children by his first wife and many warm friends."—Ex.

OUR SPINNING RINGS SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

Central Falls, R. I.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



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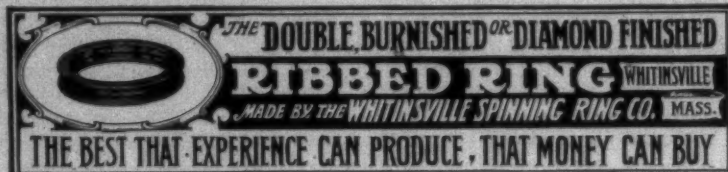


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A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

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Charlotte, N. C.

The Logical Location for Textile Mills

The three absolutely necessary commodities for operating successfully a textile mill are POWER, RAW MATERIAL and LABOR.

If your mill is located in a Southeastern State on one of the many CHEAP WATER POWERS which abound in that locality—where cotton is delivered at your factory doors by growers—where intelligent LABOR IS PLENTIFUL and living expenses low, you will realize larger dividends than would be possible with your factory located in any other part of the country.

If you contemplate establishing an industry, we would be pleased to give further and full information regarding location along the Southern Railway System.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Modern Ring Spinning

(Continued from last week)

SETTING rollers: Important considerations. — Generally, the next process is that of setting the drawing, or draft rollers—that is, adjusting the lines of rollers to the correct distance from centre to centre in order to have the space from roller nip to the adjacent roller nip suitable for the cotton, and the conditions under which it has to be spun. Before the distance between the nips of the respective rollers can be decided upon, several factors must be given careful consideration. The most important of these are as follows: (a) The length of staple; (b) the hank of the roving; (c) amount of draft; (d) turns per inch, or amount of twist in the roving; (e) speeds of rollers; (f) method of weighting rollers; (g) whether cotton is inclined to be harsh or smooth. These, briefly enumerated, are the principal details which are of serious moment, and must receive due consideration by an overlooker or manager so as to arrive at the correct settings to meet the conditions. The exact settings for a given staple of cotton and hank roving will vary in different mills to a slight extent, on account of the local conditions varying; hence it is impossible to give any settings which are absolute and apply to every case. But in these columns full consideration will be devoted to setting rollers, as the information in many theoretical treatises, and the settings for different length of staple given in various sources, are too vague to be of the usefulness intended. Roller settings, like many other settings, cannot receive too much consideration and care ere the definite settings are decided upon. The matter is one of great interest and importance to the practical man and particularly so in the final spinning frame.

Finding the Staple.—As the distance which should exist between the two adjacent lines of rollers must be primarily based on the length of staple being worked, some overlookers will find this important factor by taking a number of strands of roving and ascertaining the average length of the fibres by "drawing the staple." Other spinning over-

lookers, in both the ring and mule rooms prefer to find the staple from the sliver as it leaves the finisher drawing frame. In the former case the fibres are really in the form of parallel spirals, while in the latter case no definite twist has been given to the material, and the fibres are very satisfactorily arranged for ascertaining the staple. Both methods are, as stated, in use, and if a correct estimate of the length of staple is obtained by either method, the greatest factor in roller settings will have been decided. In connection with finding or drawing the staple, it is indeed a great art, and requires considerable skill, to ascertain accurately the average length of staple to 1-16 in. It is not too much to say that only a few, comparatively, can judge the length of staple to the fraction of an inch named; a great proportion of those who endeavor to ascertain the staple do not judge nearer than 1-8 in. Therefore, it behooves the ring overlooker, or any other responsible official about a cotton mill, to be careful in deciding on the length of staple before setting the rollers. The importance of this matter may be estimated still further when it is stated that uniformity in length of each individual fibre is impossible; thus, the more accurate the staple is judged, the more satisfactory will the setting of the rollers be.

Effect of Staple.—The guiding and fundamental rule to be remembered in setting rollers is that the distance between the nips of the two adjacent pairs of rollers must be greater than the average length of staple being worked; but even this rule must not be applied until all the conditions in the mill have been carefully considered in conjunction

one with another. The longer the length of staple, the greater must be the distance between the centres and nips of adjacent pairs of rollers; the shorter the staple, the less, of course, must be the distance between one roller nip and its companion nip. In this connection it is also opportune to mention that the length of staple being worked, or proposed to be worked, has a direct influence on the diameters of the rollers. The shorter the staple, the less must be the diameters of the rollers. Thus, for ordinary American cotton of one-inch staple the diameter of the bottom rollers from front to back are generally 1, 7-8, and 1 in. respectively; while for Egyptian cotton of 1 3-8 in. staple, the diameters of the bottom rollers from front to back are 1 1-16, 1, and 1 1-16 in. respectively. The reason for instituting a middle roller smaller in diameter than either the back or front bottom lines is to enable a close setting to be satisfactorily obtained between the the front and middle rollers. It may also be stated that the diameters of the top rollers, uncovered, for one-inch American cotton are generally 7-8, 7-8, and 1 3-4 in. For Egyptian cotton the diameters of the top rollers are 1 1-16, 7-8, and 1 3-4 in. Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, Limited, advise the following roller diameters:

Indian Cotton—			
Bottom rollers	7-8	3-4	7-8
Top rollers	11-16	7-8	1 3-4
Low American—			
Bottom rollers	1	3-4	1
Top rollers	3-4	7-8	1 3-4
Middling American—			
Bottom rollers	1	7-8	1
Top rollers	13-16	7-8	1 3-4
Combed Egyptian—			
Bottom rollers	1 1-16	7-8	1 1-16
Top rollers	1	7-8	1 3-4

Influence of the Hank of Roving.—The hank or counts of the roving used influences the roller settings in the following manner. The coarser or heavier the roving, the wider must be the settings. That is supposing 1 in. American cotton was being spun from 4-hank roving with a distance of 1 1-32 in. between front and middle roller nips, the distance would require increasing, say, to 1 1-16 in. if 3-hank roving from the same cotton was being spun into the same counts of yarns as before. The reason for this is that owing to the convoluted character of the cotton fibre in conjunction with the number of fibres necessary in a cross-section, it is always easier to draft, or draw, roving when there are only a comparatively small number of fibres in a cross-section, than when the roving is coarser or thicker, and contains a proportionately greater number of fibres in a cross-section. In the latter case the convolutions of one fibre interlock with adjacent fibres to a greater degree than if there were a smaller number of fibres comprising a cross-section. Thus, a coarser hank-roving resists to a proportionately greater extent the drawing action of the rollers, and this is overcome by setting the distance from nip to nip of the rollers according to the hank, or thickness, of the roving.

Relations of Draft to Setting Rollers.—The amount of draft in a ring frame spinning from American single roving should not be greater than 7.5 or 8. Better spinning is obtained when the draft is less than 7.5. The guiding principle which can be laid down as regards the amount of draft in relation to the settings of the rollers is, that the front and middle rollers may be bottom rollers, in addition to the set more open when the draft is small and easy, and not too much for the roving being used and the counts of yarn spun. The greater or longer the draft, the nearer, within limits, must the front and middle rollers be set. In this connection it is worth noting that the draft between the middle and back rollers is very small, and practically very little drawing is visible. It serves

(Continued on Page 16.)

T. M. COSTELLO

A. M. GUILLET

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer To Yarn Mill.

Editor:

In answer to "Yarn Mill" I wish to say that the dimension of a chain warps thus 864, 1,000, 0.4, means 864 ends, 1,000 yards, no cuts, 4 ends in piece. To find the weight of this warp multiply the number of ends by number of yards and divide by 840 multiplied by the number of yarn. If the yarn is No. 20-2 you would call it No. 10. Example $86 \times 1,000 = 864,000$. $864 \times 8,400 \div 864,000 = 102$ 85-100 lbs. J. F. F.

Answer to "Yarn Mill."

Editor:

Please allow me space to give "Yarn Mill" my method of figuring the weight of the warp, viz:

84 ends, 100 yards, 2-20s.
 $1000 \times 864 = 102,857$ lbs, weight of one 10×840 warp.

Will also add that as this is his first experience in yarn mills, that to make his ply yarn 10s, which they will be after doubling, it is necessary to make his single yarns slightly finer than 20s, owing to the contraction that takes place during the process of twisting. However, this contraction should not be considered when figuring ply yarns, since it is so slight that it is more a matter of experience than one of mathematics. R. L. M.

Old Time Discussions.

Editor:

Some years ago in one of the textile papers published in the South there was some very lively and interesting discussions pertaining to cotton manufacturing in all of its branches.

I would be very pleased and I know many others would be also delighted to hear from such correspondents as James Greer, W. P. Hurt (Bill Pry), R. W. Kerr (The Old Swede), Tom Harvey (Superintendent), F. C. Henderson (Front Roll) and many others who wrote such splendid and interesting articles. Come on boys and let us hear from you again.

Cunningham.

This letter comes from Columbus, Ga., and we approve of the idea expressed. We welcome articles on all practical subjects and would like to see an old time discussion.—Editor.

Answer to "Yarn Mill."

I notice that "Yarn Mill" wants information concerning the weights of warps. I am quite sure that his order referred to—864, 1,000, 0.4—means this: 864 ends, 1,000 yards, 0 for open leese, 4 in. pin. While this would be a careless way of filling an order I think it is what it means. To find the correct weight of any warp, multiply the whole length of the warp by the number

of ends, divide this product by 840 and then divide this quotient by the number of the yarn. Your answer will be the number of pounds your warp will weigh, single ply. If a two-ply yarn, multiply by two, if three-ply, multiply by three and so on.

Example, 1,075 ends, 720 yards of 30-2 ply yarn.

1075×720

$= 921.42$

840

$921.42 \div 840 = 30.71 \times 2 = 61.42$ Ans.

J. H. S.

A Floor Sweep.

An interesting novelty which has been recently brought out by the D. D. Felton Brush Co., of Atlanta, Ga., is a "Curved Floor Sweep" that has proven to be of great economical value to the mill trade. It is constructed on a hard wood curved



block of any length to fit the aisles and is made from a heavy tough pliable fibre. It is in reality a push broom and the shape is such that it will outwear a dozen brooms of ordinary construction. The curve of the block throws the dirt and lint to the center and prevents it from being scattered all over the room. They are being made mostly in 24, 28 and 30 inch lengths and in two styles, one for rough floors and one for smooth floors.

The Scarcity of Labor.

The question of the hour with the cotton mill manager of today is, "How can we get and keep help." Perhaps the following will help:

Some years ago the writer secured a position as overseer of slashing, drawing-in, weaving and cloth room in a mill village in one of the New England States. When he started to work he had 100 looms stopped. Now when he asked what the trouble was he got it straight—no weavers. He also found the rest of the overseers were short of help. It was a nice village, clean, well-kept, and the work ran good, but there was no amusement of any kind. We had a so-called company store run by an outsider and the prices he charged would make a Jew blush. He had been doing it for years, living an easy life at the expense of the mill and the operatives. When a family would want to move and you asked them their reason, the answer generally was, "Yes, it is a nice village, a nice quiet place to live and we like it here. In fact,

the one reason (now mark this reason, not excuse) is it costs so much to live here." Now the treasurer of the mill was also superintendent and I talked to him for three weeks on the one subject of how could we start those looms and keep them running. Well, he removed the store man after careful consideration and decided to run the store, not as a money making business, but as an investment in help, charging wholesale prices, plus the cost of running the store, rent, etc. At the end of the first month we went behind about twenty-five dollars, but we had a lot of pleased help and they were talking about it. The second month the books showed fifty-one dollars to the good. The mill pay roll showed eleven new hands that came from four new families moving in and I had twenty of those looms running. The treasurer was so pleased he gave us the

\$51.00 for uniforms, bats, balls, etc., for the ball team we had organized. At the end of the four months we had every spindle and loom in the mill running; a lot of satisfied help, who were always talking about our new store and how cheaply you could buy things; twelve new families; and numerous applications for work. The treasurer did not stop there either. He built us a hall with two club rooms and started clubs for both men and women. He also started a library; fixed up the streets, planted trees, and in short, he was converted to welfare work. I stayed in that mill three years and was sorry to leave it. Now the question is, was it worth while? Everything that was started was made to pay for itself. There was the first cost to be considered, and in return we had an extra good lot of skilled help, who believed in and were loyal to the company. The result was apparent both in the quality of the work and in the increased production. Now, let some of our mill men who are doing good things in the line of welfare work and are short of help look into this in your own village and see if this is not one of the reasons why you are short of help.

Overseer.

Fort Mill Mfg. Co.

Fort Mill, S. C.

C. W. McNealy.....Superintendent
A. O. Anderson.....Carder & Spinner
P. L. Wagner.....Weaver
E. A. Murray.....Cloth Room
W. C. Stroud.....Master Mechanic
J. E. Armstrong.....Dyer

Superintendents and Overseers

Pearl Cotton Mill.

Durham, N. C.

J. T. Broadway.....Superintendent
E. C. Winston.....Carder
C. C. Milbolland.....Weaver
S. L. Clayton.....Cloth Room
A. G. Phipps.....Master Mechanic

Fountain Inn Mfg. Co.

Fountain Inn, S. C.

J. P. Carter.....Superintendent
G. W. Turnipseed, Carder & Spin-
G. W. Chaney.....Weaver
W. H. Smith.....Cloth Room
Arthur Garrett.....Master Mechanic

Lynchburg Cotton Mills.

Lynchburg, Va.

E. Richards.....Superintendent
M. E. Bean.....Carder
J. F. Mimms.....Spinner
J. W. Anderson.....Weaver
S. B. Hamer.....Cloth Room
J. G. Iler.....Master Mechanic

Manetta Mills.

Lando, S. C.

R. A. Burris.....Superintendent
D. A. Poplin.....Carder
W. H. Sanders.....Spinner
M. C. Phillips.....Weaver
S. R. Cook.....Cloth Room
S. N. Slage.....Master Mechanic

Ninety-Six Cotton Mill.

Ninety-Six, S. C.

W. T. Story.....Superintendent
C. L. Harris.....Carder
J. H. Goff.....Spinner
J. W. Jewell.....Weaver
J. T. Cauthen.....Cloth Room
B. S. Reams.....Master Mechanic

Pelham Mfg. Co.

Pelham, Ga.

Z. M. Floyd.....Superintendent
Jno. H. Stevens.....Carder
W. F. Rodgers.....Spinner
J. F. Jackson.....Weaver
Frank Perdue.....Cloth Room
C. A. Keown.....Master Mechanic

Whitney Mfg. Co.

Whitney, S. C.

E. H. Clippard.....Superintendent
J. C. Clippard.....Carder
M. Sanders.....Spinner
H. V. Darnell.....Weaver
W. E. Poole.....Cloth Room
J. C. Hewitt.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 22

From Wool to Cloth.

The article printed on page 3, "From Wool to Cloth," will prove interesting to cotton manufacturers who are not familiar with the processes used in the manufacture of wool and woolen goods.

The article is published through the courtesy of the American Woolen Company and is a reprint from a recent pamphlet which they issued.

McKelway Again.

It has been some time since we heard from our old friend, A. J. McKelway, but he broke out last week in a column space in the Atlanta papers.

It seems that the members of the Georgia legislature did not do what this professional agitator from New York demanded and he expressed his opinion of them in no uncertain terms.

He signed himself:

"A. J. McKelway,
Southern Secretary National Child Labor Committee; Acting Secretary Georgia Child Labor Committee."

Record Mill Building.

It is impossible to get exact data relative to the amount of the machinery orders now on the books of the big machine shops for delivery to Southern mills but there is known to be purchased for early delivery over 700,000 spindles which when installed represent a total investment including buildings of over \$15,000,000. This does not include the large amounts of machinery which has already been installed this year or orders for replacing old machinery, some single orders of which amount to as much as 16,000 spindles.

It includes only the purchases which are given in the list below and if we were to include several deals of which we have heard rumors the figure would be very much larger.

It will be noted from the list given that only a small portion of the orders are for new mills. The machinery is for the most part to be installed as additions to existing mills which is an extremely healthy sign because it indicates the prosperity and good financial condition

	Spindles.
Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala.	5,500
*B. B. Comer, Avondale, Ala.	35,000
Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.	15,000
*New Mill, Dalton, Ga.	15,000
Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.	7,000
Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.	17,500
Mary Lelia Mills, Greensboro, Ga.	6,000
*Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.	8,000
Durham Hosiery Mills, Chapel Hill, N. C.	10,000
Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.	5,000
*Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.	5,000
*Thayer Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.	25,000
Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.	12,000
*Armstrong Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.	2,000
Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.	10,000
Harriett Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.	4,000
Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.	30,000
Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.	20,000
*Ridgeview Cotton Mill, Newton, N. C.	5,000
*E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.	15,000
Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.	10,000
Rosemary (new mill), Rosemary, N. C.	21,500
Ledbetter Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.	2,000
Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.	3,000
Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.	1,500
Ella Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.	5,000
Vass Cotton Mills, Vass, N. C.	2,500
Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.	17,000
Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.	20,000
Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.	7,000
Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.	12,000
Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.	20,000
*Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.	10,000
Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.	64,000
Easley Cotton Mill No. 2, Liberty, S. C.	12,500
Pickens Cotton Mills, Pickens, S. C.	6,000
Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.	7,000
Highland Park Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.	8,000
Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.	36,000
*Prendergast Cotton Mills Prendergast, Tenn.	10,000
Dennison Cotton Mills, Dennison, Texas	5,000
Texas Cotton Mill, McKinney, Texas	5,000
Postex Cotton Mill, Post, Texas ..	10,000
Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.	76,000
Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.	10,000
Twine Mills, Roanoke, Va.	3,000
Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.	1,000
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.	3,000
Addition to Mill (Machinery purchased. To be announced later)	25,000
*Crystal Mill, Chicamauga, Ga.	15,000
Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.	10,000
Paulding County Cotton Mill, Dalton, Ga.	5,000
Monarch Cotton Mills, Dallas, N. C.	2,000
Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.	5,500
Strickland Cotton Mills, Valdosta, Ga.	1,500
* New Mills	
Total	704,000

of the mills which are now in operation and it also means that the new machinery will be operated by experienced and successful mill men who have the organization to put it in operation with the least possible initial loss.

It is also worthy of note that these figures indicate the passing of the small mill for there is now under construction only three new mills of less than 10,000 spindles and very few even as small as 10,000.

The big machinery houses are very wisely discouraging the building of small mills and the tendency now is to give little consideration to projects of less than 15,000 to 20,000 spindles.

The total increase in the Southern spindles for 1912 will not be far short of 1,000,000 spindles and the total increase in the amount invested in Southern mills will prob-

ably exceed \$20,000,000. The new spindles will consume 250,000 more bales of cotton and will require an enormous increase in the mill population.

The recent report of the Tariff Board showed that the South could produce heavy import sheetings and drills as cheap as England and Germany and this declaration of our ability to compete in the markets of the world has added confidence to both cotton manufacturers and bankers.

Bullet Proof Cloth.

Uniforms of bullet proof cloth, such as has recently been invented in Japan, will probably be prescribed by the army authorities for the corps of aviation, it is learned at the War Department at Washington, D. C. The circumstances which will bring this order was the recent wounding of an Italian flying scout who was struck high in air by an Arab bullet while over Tripoli.

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FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

J. T. Bruton, of the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Manuel Faulkner is now second hand in No. 1 and 2 weave rooms of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Ed Mullen is second hand in No. 3 and 4 weave rooms of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Robert Golden has accepted a position as machinist at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Maurice Handrick has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Cliffside, N. C.

F. Greenwood has resigned as dyer at the Hope Mills (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

Geo. K. Tate has accepted the position of superintendent of the Atlantic & Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

C. E. Bean has resigned as superintendent of the Atlantic & Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

Forest Groves has accepted a position as bookkeeper at the Flint Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. P. Marler has returned to his former position in the cloth room of the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

R. B. Riddle has resigned as overseer of spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Davis has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

T. D. Moon, of Hillsboro, N. C., has accepted the position of night overseer of carding at Warrenton, N. C.

C. A. Davis has resigned as overseer of carding at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

James has resigned as overseer of carding at the Bibb Mill, Columbus, Ga., and returned to New Bedford, Mass.

E. H. Shankin, president of the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., is spending his vacation at Caesar's Head, N. C.

A. H. Robbins, superintendent of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been visiting at Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. Jackson, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Delta Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

H. L. Jay has resigned as overseer of No. 1 and 2 weaving at the Merimack Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and moved to Augusta, Ga.

W. E. Baker has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. H. Sanders, of Lando, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

Chas. Henderson has accepted the position of manager of the Toxaway-Riverside Mills' store at Anderson, S. C.

Richard Roper, for past eleven years manager of the Toxaway-River Cotton Mills' store at Anderson, S. C., has resigned to engage in business on his own account.

M. T. Copeland, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted a position as an overseer at Siluria, Ala.

Ed Garner, of the Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga., has accepted a position with the Dixie Mills, of the same place.

M. L. Clontz has resigned his position with the Lillian Mill, Albemarle, N. C., to accept one with a hosiery mill at Hickory, N. C.

H. W. Warner, superintendent of Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, of Charlotte, N. C., spent Sunday at Greenville, S. C.

B. T. Kersey has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

E. W. Edwards has resigned as superintendent of the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C., to take effect Sept. 1st.

J. R. Greenwood, of Booth-Wyn, Pa., has accepted the position of overseer of dying at Hope Mills, N. C.

Tom Jones, of Girard, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Swift Spinning Mill, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Howard has resigned his position with the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and moved to Gastonia, N. C.

J. Brown, of the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., has accepted a position in the cloth room of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Gus Graydon has resigned his position in the office of the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C., in order to return to college.

J. A. Dabbs has returned to his former position as second hand in carding at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.

T. F. Broom has resigned as second hand in carding at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at Rockwell, N. C.

W. W. Glenn has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Delta Mills, McComb City, Miss., to accept a similar position with the Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Roy Ward, of the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills of the same place.

J. B. Moore has resigned as carder and spinner at the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C., to become superintendent of the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

C. L. Upchurch, overseer of spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., has been transferred to a similar position at Mill No. 4, of the same company.

L. C. Coulter has resigned as second hand in No. 1 spinning room of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to accept a position with the Jackson Fiber Co., Bemis, Tenn.

C. J. Gault has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., to accept a similar position at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

C. Enos Bean has resigned as superintendent of the Atlantic & Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga., to become manager of the J. Frederic Houston Mill at Cumberland, N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16**C. O. B. MACHINE**

By installing the C. O. B. Machine in your Opening Room, you will find less injury to the cotton fibres—a saving in stock—the manufacturing of better cloth—the reducing of your waste account.

We can tell you more! Write us.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rutherfordton, N. C. — Jessie L. Hoyle, of the Southern Audit Company, of Charlotte, is auditing the books of the Glegghorn Mills.

St. Louis, Mo. — It is reported here that the St. Louis Cordage Company will erect an additional building and install new machinery.

Denison, Texas. — The Denison Mattress Factory will erect a building 60x70 feet, brick construction. The machinery for the manufacture of mattresses has already been purchased.

Hancock, Md. — It is reported that the Antietam Knitting Co., of Hagerstown, Md., will establish a branch mill at this place. The equipment which will be installed will cost about \$10,000,000.

Albemarle, N. C. — The Lillian Knitting Mill was shut down last week for a few days to install machinery in its new annex. The mill has shown a big increase in its capacity.

Chicamauga, Ga. — The new mill at this place, mentioned last week will have 15,000 spindles and is being built by the Crystal Springs Bleaching Co. It will probably be known as the Crystals Springs Cotton Mill.

Cedartown, Ga. — The Waukesha Mills, recently mentioned as incorporated, will build a small mill. The incorporators have had the matter under consideration for some time and recently decided to incorporate with capital of \$25,000.

Franklinton, N. C. — The Sterling Cotton Mills are reported to have placed orders for a 10,000 spindle addition and to be considering an increase of 10,000 more. They now operate 6,000 spindles on 20-2 yarns and have been very successful.

Salisbury, N. C. — The new building which is to be erected by the Princeton Mill of this place will be 224 feet long and 54 feet wide. As previously reported the contract for the construction work was awarded to D. K. Cecil, of Lexington, N. C.

Hillsboro, N. C. — The Bellvue Manufacturing Company has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing the capital stock from \$125,000 to \$250,000 and providing for \$50,000 7 per cent preferred stock. N. W. Webb is secretary.

Ridgedale, Tenn. — The Ridgedale Processing Company, whose organization and plans have been previously reported, has plans for the erection of a two-story building of mill construction, to be 176x84 feet. They will install mercerizing equipment, the contracts for same having been awarded.

Fort Mill, S. C. — The Fort Mill Mfg. Co. expects to begin construction on their new cotton warehouse, previously mentioned, in the near future. The building will be two stories and will be located just in the rear of the mill.

Darlington, S. C. — Work at the Darlington Mfg. Co., was delayed last week on account of a slight accident to one of the cylinders. It was reported that the delay in repairing the engine would be several days, but only half a day was lost.

Danville, Va. — The Danville Knitting Mills have begun the erection of their additional building, previously mentioned, which will be 100 feet long and 95 feet wide, the cost to be \$12,000. The amount of new machinery to be installed has not yet been decided upon.

Charlotte, N. C. — The Elizabeth Mill closed down July 27 for its annual two-weeks vacation, and during the mill was overhauled and cleaned and repaired. The engine was worked on, the shafting lined and things were practically put in new running order for another year's work.

Columbus, Ga. — The Bibb Mills are busy installing looms in their new weave shed. The American Moistening Co. have their men on the job installing their mechanical regulating humidifiers. The old humidifier system in their main mill is being thrown out, and the new system being installed.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Indianapolis Knitting Co., with a capital stock of \$200,000. It is the intention of the new concern to erect a large building for the manufacture of knit goods. The location of the plant has not been decided. The incorporators are F. B. Harbottle, W. E. Stevenson and L. J. Smith.

McKinney, Tex. — The Texas Cotton Mill Co., which recently increased its capital stock and which was reported as intending to double their present equipment of 5,152 spindles and 160 looms, have plans for the erection of additional buildings of brick and concrete construction. Bids are invited and it is expected that the contract for the work will be let in a short time.

Augusta, Ga. — The Riverside Mills have received a permit for the erection of the new building which they were recently reported as planning. This building will be three stories high and will cost \$17,000. There is considerable improvement being planned at the Riverside Mill, but nothing can be done until the city decides about the location of the levees along the river front.

Fort Wayne, Ind. — The Fort Wayne Hosiery Mills is the name of a new concern which has been incorporated at this place for the manufacture of hosiery. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000, the incorporators being D. N. Foster, R. L. Roney, Henry Beadell, Jr., L. F. Curdes, P. I. Wolf, W. Hattersly, W. Hahn, Henry Blebe, A. S. Coverdale, F. C. Heine and W. L. Will.

Rockwell, N. C. — Work is progressing rapidly on the addition being made at the plant of the Barringer Mfg. Co., and a quantity of new machinery is now being installed. A dozen new houses are being built to take care of the new families necessary to operate the additional machinery. This mill is under the direct management of the Cannons and Ed Hall has recently taken charge of the plant.

Lexington, S. C. — The heavy rains of last Monday caused the dam of George's pond at Laurel Falls, near Lexington, to give away, the heavy flood rushing into the pond of the Lexington Manufacturing Company, one mile below, with such force that much damage was done. The water carried away one wall of the plant, the wall to the card room, causing a general overflow, and causing a damage loss of several hundred dollars. The mill has been out of commission since the accident.

Charleston, S. C. — The secretary of state has issued a charter to the Royal Mills of Charleston with a capital stock of \$250,000, the officers being: F. W. Wagener, president; P. F. Sullivan, vice president and treasurer; J. D. Goster, secretary. The company will engage in the manufacture of cotton goods.

Mention was made in a previous issue of the formation of the above company, which will take over and operate the Royal Yarn and Bag Mfg. Co., whose plant was sold at auction.

Trinity, N. C. — It is reported here that the High Point Consolidated Mills Co., will erect a large cotton mill at this place. At a called meeting of the citizens of this town about \$1,500 was subscribed towards purchasing a site for the new mill, the site to be donated to the mill company as an inducement to locate the plant here. As yet the land has not been purchased and it is thought by some that the mill will be located at High Point. The citizens of Trinity are anxious for the mill and will make every effort to secure it for their town.

Lancaster, S. C. — J. A. Jones, of Charlotte, N. C., has been awarded the contract for building a new weave shed at Lancaster for Col. Leroy Springs, the plant to be the largest of the string of mills now

owned and operated at points in South Carolina under the control of Mr. Springs. The plant will cost nearly \$1,000,000 and will be located near the site of other mills, which Col. Springs controls in Lancaster.

The mill will be two stories in height at some points, but for the most part only one story, with the commodious basement. It will cover approximately six acres of ground alone and in addition to the main structure there will be a boiler and engine room, and an extension to another one of the present mills of 127 by 112 feet. Mr. Jones will get the material on the ground at once and expects to have workmen ready to begin construction operations by September 1.

Blacksburg, S. C. — Receiver W. C. Hamrick, of Gaffney, will on Tuesday, September 3, between the hours of 11 and 1 offer for sale at an upset price of \$30,000, the Whittaker Cotton Mill in this town, including the real estate, buildings, machinery and any and all property belonging to the mill. The property was appraised by J. E. Sirrine, mill engineer of Greenville, S. C., based on replacement value of the property at \$63,447.

The Whittaker Mill was declared bankrupt during June and Mr. Hamrick was at that time appointed receiver.

Anderson, S. C. — In pursuance of their recently mentioned plans for enlarging their plant, the Toxaway Mills have awarded contract to the Greenville office of the Fiske-Carter Construction Co. for an extension to their mill. The extension is to be 263 feet in length by 105 feet in width and will be three stories high. The actual construction work will be begun within a few weeks. The plans for the enlargement were drawn by J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville. The Fiske-Carter Co. have also received the contract for erecting the new warehouse at the Riverside Mills.

Dalton, Ga. — The exact amount paid by the Crown Cotton Mills, of this city, and F. T. Hardwick, president of the C. L. Hardwick Co.'s bank, for the land at Phelps, was \$9,450, the deeds for the real estate transfer having been recorded at the court house here.

This is the property purchased as mentioned last week as a site for the new cotton mills to be erected at Phelps, five miles south of here. It embraces 330 acres of land which lies between the W. and A. and Southern roads, and includes the water rights from a big spring nearby, together with a right of way for a pipe line from the springs to the property purchased.

The mill will be a separate corporation from the Crown Cotton Mills and will have 15,000 spindles and 300 looms.

Clover, S. C.—Approximately 10,000 spindles of the Clover Mfg. Co. put out of business by the cyclone of August 3, are in operation again. About 9,000 of the spindles were started last week and the balance were put in operation a few days later. As previously explained the old mill No. 1, was put out of business entirely. Mill No. 2 was badly wrecked and Mill No. 3 was left practically intact.

During the week the management has been working a large force of hands with great energy and the mill will be in shape in about half the time first estimated as necessary for repairs.

Mill No. 1 has to be rebuilt entirely and its rehabilitation will require several months but Mill No. 2, containing the balance of the mill's spindleage, will be in shape in a few weeks. But, of course, the mill can not be restored to its former efficiency until the rebuilding of Mill No. 1 is completed.

There is no good reason for changing the estimate of the damage to the mill as given last week. The pay roll of the past week amounted to about \$1,000 and this expense will continue for some time to come. There was \$25,000 worth of stock in process when the disaster came along and although this was not lost, it was seriously damaged. It has not yet been definitely determined how much or exactly what machinery will have to be replaced.

Manghams Must Serve Sentence.

Verdicts and sentences in the Spalding county superior court against J. J. and J. W. Mangham, on indictments growing out of the failure last year of the Boyd-Mangham, Spalding and Central Mills in Griffin, Ga., were affirmed in decisions handed down Friday morning in Atlanta by the state court of appeals.

J. J. Mangham, who was treasurer and director of the defunct corporations, was indicted on a number of counts, including embezzlement of \$23,443.50 of the companies' funds, and for declaring illegal dividends on the stock of the corporations.

On both indictments J. J. Mangham was found guilty. The first being a felony, he was sentenced to four years in the state penitentiary. The second was a misdemeanor and the sentence was 12 months' service on the state farm.

J. W. Mangham was secretary and director of the defunct companies. One indictment was returned against him: Declaration and distribution of illegal dividends. His sentence was 12 months on the state farm or a fine of \$1,000.

We understand that there is no



Couldn't Run Without The Turbo

Any good humidifier might have this said of it, but this story happens to be about

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

Said one Super: "We couldn't have run last year without the Turbo. I know that sounds funny to you because we got along without it for many years; but in 1911 while the cotton crop was large it was poor. Moreover, we didn't get what we ordered; were just as apt to have 7-8 inch staple run in with 1 1-8 inch as not. The Turbo kept us going. I proved it several times by shutting 'em down for a couple of hours."

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

appeal from the Court of Appeals, and that J. J. Mangham must serve four years in the penitentiary and one year on the state farm but J. W. Mangham can pay a fine of \$1,000 in lieu of his sentence of twelve months.

A Fair at Mill Village.

A mill village fair will be given on Labor day, September 2, by the Parker Mills Fair association, at Columbia, S. C. The Columbia group of mills is comprised of Olympia, Richland, Granby and Capital City. All of the employees of these mills will participate in the festivities. The fair will be held at the mills Y. M. C. A.

Prizes will be awarded for flowers, needlework, vegetables, art, cows and poultry, health and cotton mill products. More than 2,000 entries have already been made in the various classes. In addition to the exhibits, the local company of the National Guard will give a sham battle in the afternoon. There will be various athletic events and a mammoth parade in which all of the Sunday schools of the mills participate. In the afternoon each of the mills will enter a team in a contest for beautiful trophy which the company is opening for the best fire drill.

The fairs have been given in several mill villages with marked success.

The following committees have been named.

Executive—W. P. Hamrick, S. W. Mims, W. D. Ingle, D. T. Bagwell, L. P. Hollis Vegetables—S. E. Perry, Mrs. J. T. Easterling, A. H. Goodman, W. B. Seay, H. E. Beatty.

Flowers—Mrs. T. E. Mitchell, Miss Maggie Murphy, Mrs. Wash Smith, Miss Agnes Wilson, Annie Jackson.

Needlework—Mrs. Frank Olive, Miss Maud Queen, Mrs. Amelia Smith, Mrs. C. E. Weltner, Mrs. R. L. Wright.

Cooking—Miss Marie Olds, Mrs. W. O. Jones, Mrs. Sallie Rucker, Miss Jannie Moorer, Mrs. G. T. Taylor.

Art—Miss Agnes Lucas, Miss Sallie Dabs, Miss Maggie Kelly, Mrs. B. P. DuBose, Mrs. Genevieve Alexander.

Cows and Poultry—J. L. Lucas, J. L. Knox, R. Mills, T. E. Mitchell, A. W. Smith.

Health—Miss Clara Tappmeyer, Miss Josephine Copeland, Dr. Arthur Lucas, J. C. Herlong.

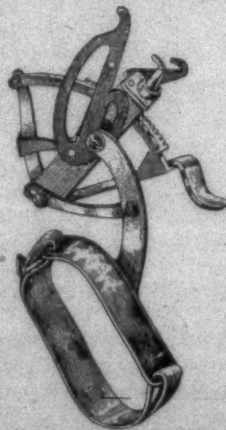
Attractions—B. F. Short, L. O. Russell, J. C. Herlong, G. H. Lucas, Mrs. A. C. Bolin.

Cotton Mills Products—H. G. Welburn, H. M. Mosely, T. B. Spencer.

Sunday schools—W. O. Jones, T. M. Bass, M. H. Tuberville, Mrs. G. L. Baker, M. P. Henry, Rev. W. S. Poyner.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—It is said that in some quarters there has been some easing in the prices of gray goods during the past week due to the continued decline in cotton but the market as a whole remains firm.

The drop in cotton has had no effect on branded lines for the jobbing trades as the mills are well sold for the next few months and new offerings are made.

Jobbers state that August sales are quite a little ahead of last year in several departments. Usually the current month is a dull one in the print, gingham and colored cotton goods ends of the market, but retailers have been taking hold quite freely, and are still looking for suitable supplies of spot goods. Supplies are known to be small and manufacturers carrying very little in the way of stocks.

During the past week the demand for gingham has shown a steady improvement, while shirtings, dress gingshams and chambrays are also coming in for a very fair share of the orders placed.

Converters have been good purchasers of drills and are finding it more and more difficult to cover their needs. Bleached goods have been moving steadily on old contracts and much new business is being placed.

The export market has reached a very inactive stage and very little business is reported from China or any of the other countries. The slump in raw cotton is discredited by one important exporter as a prime cause for the momentary lack of interest exhibited by the foreign buyer for American goods, but it is also said that financial difficulties, revolution and drought in some of the southern republics, are tending for the moment to discourage business.

There was very little demand for goods in the Fall River print cloth market last week, but generally prices held firm. The declining price of cotton is held by manufacturers responsible for the inactivity, buyers figuring that the price of cotton going lower, there will be a general reduction in the prices of cloth. Although manufacturers have shaded prices to a slight extent, they are inclined not to do so and no greater reduction than 1-16 of a cent has been made. Manufacturers have benefited but little thus far as a result of the lower price of cotton and until they can purchase their actual cotton at considerably lower prices than they have been paying, there is little chance of them conceding much in the asking price for cloth. The best prices offered have not been considered by manufacturers attractive, considering what cotton has cost.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 75,000 pieces, about 30,000 being spots. The sales ahead were in small lots, deliveries run-

ning three or four months. Nearly all the goods sold ahead were odds. The goods showing a slight reduction in price were wide odds, 38 1-2 inch 64x60 being sold at 5 1-8 cents, and 38 1-2 inch 60x40s at 4 7-16 cents. This is a reduction of a sixteenth of a cent a yard on each.

The current quotations on cotton goods in New York are as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 4	—
28-in. 64x60s	3 7-8
4-yd, 80x80s	7 to 7 1-4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68	—
x72	5 1-2 to 5 5-8
38 1-2-in std	5 1-4
Brown drills, std.	8
Shtgs, sou, std.	7 3-4 to 8
4-yd, 56x60	6 3-8 to 6 1-2
Denims, 9-oz.	13 1-2 to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck	13
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—
inch duck	15 1-2
Std fancy prints	13
Std gingshams	6 1-4
Fine dress ging.	7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

August 16, 112	1,355,163
Previous week	1,438,675
This date last year	744,846

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, August 19.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, August 19, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1912.	1911
Port receipts	21,959	38,669
Overland to mills and Canada	2,571	2,259
(estimated)	10,000	10,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	670	394

Brought into sight thus far for week 33,860 | 50,534 |

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	11,833,045	8,599,699
Overland to mills and Canada	1,009,789	966,315
Su. mill takings, (estimated)	2,705,000	2,230,000
Loss of stock at interior towns since Sept. 1.	3,834	39,963

Brought into sight thus far for season 15,544,000 | 11,835,977 |

107 bales added to the receipts for the season.

An inebriate was found kneeling and bitterly weeping. "What's the matter?" asked his sober friend.

The unfortunate one struggled to his knees and fixed sorrowful eyes on his questioner. "I'm cryin'," he sobbed, "because I'm so drunk I can't remember my prayers."—Exchange.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last week was a rather quiet one in the yarn market. Dealers reported, with a few exceptions, that they were doing practically nothing in the shape of future delivery. Prices were rather irregular and the bulk of the business was for spot and nearby delivery.

Receipts for yarn from the South have fallen off and some dealers say that they are receiving requests to hold up on deliveries on old contracts. Many dealers are confident that both weavers and knitters will need yarns before the first of the year, but they are waiting to see cotton go lower before they cover for future needs.

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers are not buying carded yarns freely. Small quantities for quick deliveries about cover their operations.

The demand for combed yarns was not for any large quantities. Those who find it necessary to buy are purchasing only small quantities for immediate use. The advance in price of combed yarns has not resulted from any abnormal demand, but from a scarcity of suitable cotton. It is hoped by dealers and knitters, that the new crop cotton, which will soon be available, will be of good quality and of sufficient quantity to meet demands.

Weavers still continue to buy from hand to mouth, with the expectation that prices will go lower by another month. Their belief that prices will go lower is founded on the fact that they firmly believe that the cotton crop will be sufficiently large for all needs and that it will sell for 10 cents by the first of the year.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18	—
10s	18 1-2	—
12s	18 1-2-19	—
14s	19	—
16s	19 1-2	—
20s	20 1-2-21	—
26s	22 1-2	—
30s	25 1-2-26	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18	—
10s	18 1-2	—
12s	19	—
14s	19 1-2-20	—
16s	19 1-2-20 1-2	—
20s	21 1-2-22	—
24s	23	—23 1-2
26s	23 1-2-24	—
30s	25 1-2-26	—
40s	36	—36 1-2
50s	41 1-2-42	—
60s	45	—46

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	18	—
8-4 slack	18 1-2	—
9-1 slack	18 1-2-19	—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 1-2	—
10s	18 1-2-19	—
12s	19	—
14s	19 1-2-20	—
16s	20	—
20s	21	—21 1-2
24s	22 1-2-23	—
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	25 1-2-26	—
40s	34 1-2-35	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2-19	—
10s	19 1-2	—
12s	19 1-2-20	—
14s	20 1-2-21	—
16s	21	—21 1-2
20s	22	—
24s	23 1-2-24	—
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	26 1-2	—
40s	36	—36 1-2
40s	35	—36
50s	42	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19	—
10s	19 1-2-20	—
12s	20	—20 1-2
14s	20 1-2-21	—
16s	21	—21 1-2
18s	21 1-2-22	—
20s	22	—22 1-2
22s	22 1-2-23	—
24s	23 1-2	—
26s	23 1-2-24	—
30s	25	—
40s	29 1-2-30	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2	—
22s	26	—
24s	26 1-2-27	—
26s	27	—27 1-2
30s	28 1-2-29	—
30s-1 t's	35	—
36s	34	—
40s	36	—37
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 1-2-28 1-2	—
24s	29	—
30s	31	—32
40s	40	—41
50s	46	—49
60s	52	—55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	—33
24s	33	—34
30s	35	—
40s	45	—46
50s	52	—56
60s	59	—61
70s	67	—70
80s	78	—85

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill
Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	162	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	94	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	85	...
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Chiquola (new)	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	91
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	...

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	160	170
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...

Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	83	87
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	75	80
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Molohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mill	115	...

Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	92½	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Brookside	112	...
Cabarrus	130	...
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref.	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	...
Cora	130	...
Efird	125	...
Erwin	120	126
Erwin Pref.	102	102
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	98	100
Gray	125	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	...
Kesler	125	140
do. pref.	91	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	...	...
Patterson	118	126
Roanoke	155	161
Statesville Cot. Mill	96	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington	20	30
do. pref.	100	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscasset	110	115
Wiscasset	110	115
Woodlawn	...	...

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	60	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co., common	20	22½
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buttalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buttalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buttalo M., S. C. 2nd preferred	10	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	80	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	119	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	100	...

Personal Items

W. H. Ramsey has resigned as overseer of spinning at Hamer, S. C.

A. L. Burt has resigned as overseer of weaving at Covington, Ga.

D. A. Poplin is now overseer of carding at Lando, S. C.

Walter Fry is now fixing looms at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Wm. Hamilton has resigned as second hand in carding at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

S. W. Hedgepath has resigned as overseer of carding at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

M. T. Jones has resigned as master mechanic at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. P. McCoy has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

S. E. Perry has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. K. Collins has resigned as overseer of spinning at Cliffside, N. C., in order to attend school.

W. T. Lyles has been promoted to section hand in card room at the Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.

R. L. Cumnock, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Cox Mill, Anderson, S. C.

E. B. B. Quinn has resigned as bookkeeper of the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

M. H. Epps, of Timmonsville, S. C., has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Walterboro (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. L. Price, of Durham, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Warrenton, N. C.

W. A. Smith, of Oxford, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

L. C. Merchant has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weave room at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

E. M. Hoover has resigned as second hand in carding at Alta Vista, Va., and is now located at Hickory, N. C.

Eugene Cox, of the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., is now second hand in carding at the Grendel Mill No. 2.

L. F. Holcomb has resigned as second hand in card room at Bonham, Texas, to accept a position with the Dallas (Texas) Mill.

F. A. Bridges, is not overseer of cloth room at the Aragon Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., as announced last week, but is with the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. E. Biggs has been promoted from overseer of carding to superintendent of the Cox Mill, Anderson, S. C.

Wm. Nabors, overseer of No. 3 card room at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., is spending his vacation in Enoree, S. C.

W. F. Barrier has been promoted from overseer of beaming to overseer of No. 2 dressing room at the Dan River Mills, Danville.

J. M. Lawhon has resigned as second hand in the No. 3 weaving room at Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

O. F. Petty has accepted the position of section hand in No. 3 spinning room at the Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

John Gregson has resigned as overseer of No. 3 dressing room at the Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Leroy Springs, president of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills spent Tuesday in this city on his way to Greenville, S. C.

W. L. Fennell, engineer at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was thrown from his motorcycle last week and slightly injured.

A. E. Barneycastle, second hand in carding and spinning at the Elizabeth Mill, Charlotte, N. C., was married last week to Miss Gertrude Baumgardner.

E. E. Smith has resigned as superintendent of Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C., and accepted position as spinner at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

W. G. Strickland, formerly of Simpsonville, S. C., is now setting spindles at Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

R. M. Odell, Commercial Agent for the Department of Commerce and Labor is spending several weeks at the home of his father, W. R. Odell, in Concord, N. C.

C. E. Whisenant has resigned his position with the High Shoals (N. C.) Mill to accept one in the office of the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. McBryde has resigned as overseer of carding at the Prattville (Ala.) Cotton Mills, to accept a similar position at Batesville, Miss.

J. D. Long, of the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in the carding at the Calvine Mills, of the same place.

W. L. Carter has been transferred from overseer of No. 2 dressing room to overseer of No. 3 dressing room at the Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Child Accidentally Shot.

The little three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Lanier, of East Durham, N. C., was probably fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of an old pistol last Friday morning about 11 o'clock. The ball entered the upper left cheek of the child, passed through the cheek, grazed the throat and lodged in the left lung.

The father of the child is employed at the cotton mill in East Durham.

Wrong Man Arrested.

T. E. Vaughan, an operative of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., who was arrested last week on a very serious charge, proved not to be the man wanted and he has been released. It was suspected by the police that Vaughan was T. U. Vaughan, who is wanted in Greenville, the charge being that Vaughan who was formerly manager of the L. O. O. F. Lodge's orphanage at Greenville was during last May guilty of seducing one of the girls in the orphanage and that the girl died later as a result of an attempted criminal operation. Vaughan was arrested at the time but escaped from jail and has never been found. A reward of \$1,500 was offered for the capture of Vaughan and T. E. Vaughan was arrested on suspicion. As stated above he proved to be the wrong man and was released.

Modern Ring Spinning.

Continued From Page 8.)

more to keep the roving straight and tight so that it will not run off the ends of the fluted portions of the slight drafting action. The roving is drafted at the ring frame principally between the front and middle pairs of rollers.

Effect of Twist in the Roving.—The amount of twist, or turns per inch, in the roving may on first thoughts be considered a detail which ought not to receive much attention in regard to roller setting; yet the turns per inch in the roving as received in the ring room is a point which cannot be lightly dismissed. The guiding principle, so far as the ring overlooker is concerned, is that the twist in the roving must be such as will allow the roving to be unwound at the ring frame without stretching or drawing out and breaking between the bobbin and the back rollers. At the same time the carder must insert sufficient twist in the roving to allow the material to be wound on the bobbin without stretching. Except in very special cases, any additional twist in the roving beyond the amount stated is injurious and unnecessary. Further, the amount of twist has a decided effect on the production of the roving frame; insufficient twist, and too much twist in the roving, are both very detrimental to the spun yarn. If a roving is being used containing the correct turns per inch, and the rollers set accordingly, the first and middle lines will require opening slightly if it becomes necessary to change to a roving containing more twist. This greater distance is necessary because the more twist there is in the roving, the more the fibres interlock and the more difficult it is to draw the fibres past one another. The reverse is true when less twist is put in the roving; but in this case it is essential that there is no stretching or drawing taking place as the roving is withdrawn from the bobbin. This can occasionally be noticed when the ring frame is working, and results in the production of uneven yarn and bad spinning.

(Continued next week.)

Soluble Sizing Tallow



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

ARABOL-MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.
HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres.

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

Southern Spindle and Flyer Company

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpers and Twisters.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirls, Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Dofer Comb Bar Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A
KINKEAD OUTFIT

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Address Wanted.

J. C. Fiddy will learn something which will be to his advantage if he will send his address to the **Southern Textile Bulletin**. Mfg.

Mechanic Wanted.

Want mill machinist with family of mill help. Wages \$2.00 per day. H. L. Holden, Supt. Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Warper Tender Wanted.

Want man to run Denny warper. Must be sober man and prefer one with a family. Pay \$1.75 per day for first class man.

J. F. Lehman, Supt.,
Huntsville Cotton Mills,
Huntsville, Ala.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.

Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Want one jacquard loom fixer. Can also use operator for American warp drawing machine. Address No. 1019, care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Spinning room in good mill in large city, wants one good overhauler at \$1.75 to \$2.00, one first class second hand \$2.00 to \$2.25, two first class section men \$1.60. Give references in first letter.

Can use spinners and spoolers. Address "Square Deal," care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Two (2) good cotton mill machinists for two or three months. Want single men or man and wife that can board. Must understand lathe work and general cotton mill repair work. Will pay \$2.50 per day. Can probably use one after overhauling is completed.

Apply to E. E. Boone, master mechanic, Warren Manufacturing Co., Warrenton, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years' experience in cotton mill work and am good manager of help. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 177.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best references. Address No. 178.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience and good references. Address No. 179.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good character and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. No. 181.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and colored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 3. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

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WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 196.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburgs to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classer and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Familiar with twist and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100. Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starch and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongs, voiles, poplins, sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish the best of references. Now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 217.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 218.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 219.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of any size mill. Experience on fine gingham, plain goods and yarns. Have experience as designer. Address No. 220.

HIGH GRADE CARDER wishes to make a change. Now overseer of card room. Could come on reasonable notice. Have had 25 years' experience in card room. 10 years as overseer in good mills. Good references from my present employer, and others. 38 years of age. Have a family. Am strictly sober. Have a successful record of my past positions. Address No. 221.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position in both large and small mill and can give satisfaction. Am also competent to act as manager. Address No. 223.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 224.

WANT—Positions as spinner in large mill or supt. of yarn mill. Have long experience and am now employed. Address No. 225.

WANT—Position as manager. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced on all lines of goods including large shirting. Good references. Address No. 226.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 111 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain. Draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as



"The Felton Curved Sweep." Saves the broom expense. A push broom WITH A CURVE that throws the dirt and lint to the center.

HIGH GRADE BRUSHES MADE IN THE SOUTH
D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Best for Machine Drawing.

Our loom harnesses are particularly well adapted for machine drawing. The eyes are well opened, are in perfect alignment and stand square. They are uniform in size, are smoothly finished and possess every requirement for perfect machine drawing. We equip the harnesses with spacers if desired.

Many of the largest Textile Mills are using our Loom Harnesses.

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Maine



overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 10 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

From Wool to Cloth.

(Continued from Page 5.)

different. Upon examination it will be found that the worsted thread resembles a wire in evenness, while the woolen thread is uneven and irregular.

A worsted fabric when finished has a clear, bright, well defined pattern, seems close and firmly woven, and is of a pronounced dressy effect; while woolen cloths are softer, they are more elastic, the colors are more blended, the threads are not so easily distinguishable and the general effect is duller.

The American Woolen Company.
The American Woolen Company is the largest manufacturer of

woolens and worsteds in the world. It owns and controls 34 mills, employs 30,000 hands, has a payroll of \$13,000,000 annually and has a total output of all classes of fabrics of 50,000,000 yards per annum.

It is interesting to consider that the 50,000,000 yards of woolen fabrics made annually by the American Woolen Company would make a belt around the world, and would leave a length besides which would extend from Boston across the American continent, overlapping San Francisco and reaching many miles into the Pacific Ocean; if all the pieces of woolen fabrics made in a year by the American Woolen Company were placed end to end this long strip would extend nearly one-eighth of the mean distance from the earth to the moon.

New Century Cotton Mill. South Boston, Va.

M. W. Driver.....Superintendent
M. C. Duncan.....Carder
S. C. Cozart.....Spinner
G. W. Burns.....Master Mechanic

Lakeside Mills. Burlington, N. C.

H. Lee Dearman....Superintendent
W. F. Campbell....Carder & Spinner
W. H. Hughes.....Weaver
Thos. Faucette.....Cloth Room

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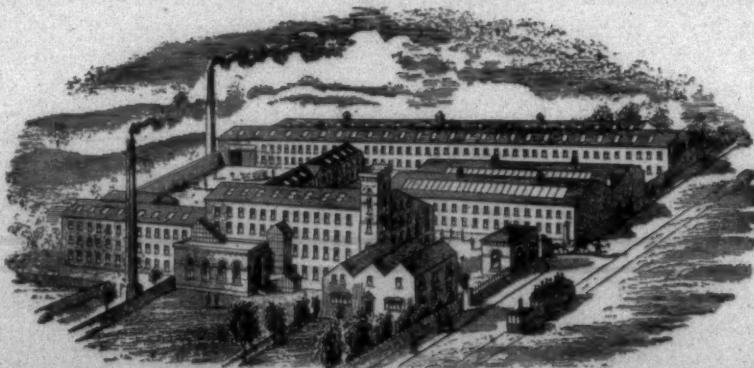
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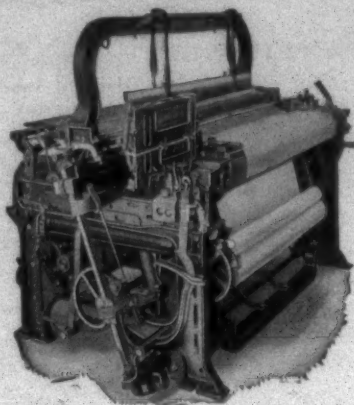
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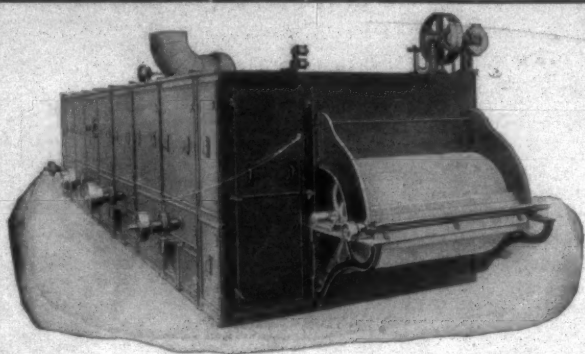
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